

exclusively of a flour of the Egyptian lentil. Purées of lentil and lentil soup are delicacies of the European menus quite absent, generally, from American tables. As a forage crop as well, these lentils should receive serious study. This is a typical Egyptian variety. It brings nearly \$2 per hectoliter, according to custom-house returns of exports. The yield varies from 20 to 25 bushels per acre and upward. Sown at rate of 1 bushel per acre broadcasted. Grown in irrigation basins. Requires little water." (*Fairchild.*)

7029. TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRÆCUM.

Fenugreek.

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 623, April 26, 1901), July 1, 1901.

"*Egyptian fenugreek* or *Helba*, as it is called by the Arabs. This plant yields an important condiment and its root system is so remarkably provided with tubercles that it is worthy serious attention as a green manure crop. The seeds are also of value for feeding purposes, and a large amount of fodder is produced, which, if cut before seeds ripen, is of excellent quality. The condition powders and condiment foods which are sold in England extensively and fed to ailing horses and cattle are mixtures of the fenugreek with other meals or grains. It is sometimes planted with berseem here to give a slight purgative effect to the green fodder given so commonly in Egypt to horses and cattle." (*Fairchild.*)

7030. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE.

Cotton.

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 647, May 11, 1901), July 1, 1901.

Ashmouni. "Secured through the kindness of Mr. George P. Foaden. This should prove valuable for experiments in the hot dry uplands. It is the variety grown especially in the upper Nile region." (*Fairchild.*)

7031. TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM.

Berseem.

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 620, April 26, 1901), July 1, 1901.

Muscovi. "This variety, as noted in No. 4254, is the common variety of the Delta region. It is the variety from which the largest number of cuttings can be made and the one likely to prove of greatest use in America." (*Fairchild.*)

7032. HIBISCUS CANNABINUS.

Ambari hemp or Teale.

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 625, April 26, 1901), July 1, 1901.

"This fiber plant, which is used here as a wind-break for the cotton fields, may be worth investigating, as I am assured by Mr. George P. Foaden, of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, that the prices offered for it in the London markets are very high. This *Teale* may be quite a different variety from the ordinary Ambari hemp and better suited to culture in irrigated regions of America. Mr. Foaden intends trying several acres of it as a culture next year. It is planted at the same time as the cotton in a thickly sown row around the cotton field, forming a sort of hedge. This practice is a very old one in Egypt. Some samples of this Egyptian *Teale* were sent to London and a quotation of £20 per ton was secured by Mr. Foaden." (*Fairchild.*) (See Dodge's "Fiber Plants," pp. 192-193.)

7033. TRITICUM VULGARE.

Wheat.

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 629, April 26, 1901), July 1, 1901.

Mezzafanmager White. "A variety of Indian wheat which has recently been introduced into Egypt and has met with unusual success, being a much heavier yielder than the native. Though small in grain and thin husked, it yielded near Cairo about 12 bushels per acre more than any native sorts. Samples sent to England were pronounced 'the finest of their kind' by experts. The yield of straw was unusually large in some preliminary tests made on the grounds of the Khedivial Agricultural Society. On the Domain's lands last year there were about 1,500 acres of this Indian wheat planted and over 5,000 acres of native wheat. The Indian averaged nearly 12 bushels an acre more than the native. Less seed is required than of ordinary varie-